

The Rural District Council

OF

MUTFORD & LOTHINGLAND

ANNUAL REPORT


OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1923

LAURENCE GIBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29805636>

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page</i>
Summary of Vital Statistics	4
Birth-rate	5
Death-rate 	5
Infantile mortality 	5
Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889	6
Tuberculosis Regulations, 1912 	7
Water Supply	9
Drainage and Sewerage 	9
Schools 	10
Offensive Trades 	10
Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909 	10
Factories and Workshops 	11
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops Orders 	11
Slaughterhouses 	11
Antitoxin Order, 1910 	12
Isolation Hospital 	12
Sanitary Inspector's Report 	14

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1923.

Area of District (including Inland Water)	...	(acres)	28,171
Population, Unrevised Census figures 1921	...	...	11,856
„ Estimated for 1923	...	...	11,995
„ Estimated for 1923 by Registrar-General	...	...	11,910
Gross Births	...	...	231
Net Births	...	...	229
Net Birth-rate	...	Per 1000,	19.23
Deaths	...	...	111
Death-rate Recorded	...	„ „	9.32
„ Standardized	...	„ „	7.86
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	...	„ „	43.67
Zymotic Death-rate	...	„ „	0.17
Tuberculosis Death-rate	...	„ „	0.84
Cancer Death-rate	...	„ „	1.09
Influenza Death-rate	...	...	nil.
Pneumonia Death-rate	...	„ „	0.17

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Mutford and Lothingland Rural District

for the year 1923.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting you with my Annual Report for 1923.

I have estimated the population for 1923 to be 11,995.

The population of the district for 1923 according to the Registrar General's estimation is 11,910 and on this figure the various rates are based.

There were 229 births registered, 118 males and 111 females, which gives a birth rate of 19.23 per 1000, a decrease on last year when it was 21.62 per 1000.

There were 111 deaths registered 55 males and 56 females, which gives a death-rate of 9.32 per 1000 also a decrease on last year when it was 12.16 per 1000.

For the same period, England and Wales had a birth-rate of 19.7 and a death-rate of 11.6 per 1000.

The net number of illegitimate births was 11 (the same as last year) which is 4.8 per cent of the total births.

Ten infants died under 1 year of age (one from Burgh Castle being illegitimate) and the Infantile Mortality Rate was 43.67 per 1000 births which is an improvement on last year when it was 58.59.

The Infantile Mortality rate for England and Wales is 69.

Fifty-five deaths were in persons aged 65 years and upwards and constitute 49.55 per cent of the total deaths.

Zymotic Diseases caused 2 deaths giving a death-rate of 0.17 per 1000.

There was 1 death from Measles giving a death-rate of 0.08 per 1000.

There was 1 death from Diarrhoea. Death-rate 0.08 per 1000.

There were 7 deaths from Phthisis, death-rate 0.59 per 1000 and 3 from other tuberculosis diseases, death-rate 0.25 per 1000, giving a tuberculosis diseases death-rate of 0.84 per 1000.

There were 13 deaths from Cancer, death-rate 1.09 per 1000.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Whooping Cough or Influenza during the year.

The case-rates of the following Infectious Diseases compares favourably with England and Wales except for Enteric Fever.

Case rate per 1000.	Mutford & Lothingland R.D.		England & Wales.	
Smallpox	0.00	...	0.06
Scarlet Fever	1.34	...	2.23
Diphtheria	0.59	...	1.04
Enteric Fever	0.17	...	0.08
Puerperal Fever	...	0.08	...	0.06
Erysipelas	0.17	...	0.32

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

Thirty-one notifications were received under this Act. They were as follows :—

				Last year.	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	16	...	29
Diphtheria	...	...	8*	...	11
Enteric Fever	...	...	3*	...	0
Erysipelas ...	...	...	2	...	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	1	...	1
Opthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	1	...	1

* 1 Diphtheria and 1 Enteric Fever were cancelled.

This shows an improvement in Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria and closely corresponds to the year 1921, when the figures were 18 and 8.

The Scarlet Fever cases were notified in the following months : January (1), February (1), March (3), April (1), May (3), June (1), July (5), and November (1).

The five cases in July all came from the same house, one having infected the others. The other cases were scattered.

The following parishes were affected : Corton (1), Pakefield (4), Bradwell (4), Hopton (1), Herringfleet (1), and Belton (5).

Diphtheria cases were notified at the rate of one a month in the following months : February, April, June, July, August, September, November, and December.

Only three parishes were affected : Pakefield (3), Kessingland (4) and Mutford (1).

Two of the Kessingland cases came from the same house and in one case the disease was not Diphtheria.

The Enteric cases were notified from Oulton (1), and Fritton (2).

The Oulton case was reported in August, from a holiday camp but I was unable to confirm the diagnosis.

The two cases at Fritton in November were in the same family and were due to Paratyphoid B. The origin could not be traced.

The cases of Erysipelas were notified from Pakefield and the Workhouse.

The case of Puerperal Fever was notified from Corton.

The case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified from the Workhouse.

AGE GROUPS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Pneumonia
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Between 1—2 years	—	1	—	—	—	—
„ 2—3 „	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 3—4 „	1	1	—	—	—	—
„ 4—5 „	1	—	—	—	—	—
„ 5—10 „	3	3	—	—	—	1
„ 10—15 „	5	2	1	—	—	—
„ 15—20 „	4	—	1	—	—	—
„ 20—35 „	2	—	—	—	1	—
„ 35—45 „	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ 45—65 „	—	—	—	—	—	1
65 and upwards	—	—	—	2	—	—

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA AND ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS) REGULATIONS, 1918-1919.

These Regulations are still in force, but no notifications have been received during the year.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PNEUMONIA, MALARIA, DYSENTERY, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1919.

Three cases of Pneumonia were notified from the following parishes : Herringfleet, Blundeston, and Corton.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1912.

Under these Regulations 47 notifications were received 37 pulmonary and 10 non-pulmonary.

Of the 37 pulmonary cases, 17 were on Form A, (i.e. were notified as new cases), 12 on Form C (i.e. notified on admission to an Institution) and eight on Form D (i.e. notified on discharge from an Institution).

Of the 17 cases on Form A, one belonged to another district and was transferred, one had been notified before to another district, one had been notified before and 14 were new cases.

Of the 12 cases on Form C, 10 had been notified before and two were new cases.

Of the eight on Form D, all had been notified before.

Of the 10 non-pulmonary cases six were on Form A and four on Form B.

Of the six on Form A, one was transferred, one had been notified before to another district and four were new cases.

Of the four on Form B, one had been notified before and three were new.

Thus the net numbers are 16 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary.

AGE AND SEX OF CASES NOTIFIED.

Ages		Phthisis		Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
0—1 year	...	—	—	—	—
1—2 years	...	—	—	—	—
2—3	„	—	—	—	—
3—4	„	—	—	—	—
4—5	„	—	—	—	—
5—10	„	—	—	1	3
10—15	„	—	—	—	1
15—20	„	2	—	—	—
20—35	„	2	5	1	—
35—45	„	—	2	—	—
45—65	„	2	1	—	—
65 and upwards	...	1	1	—	1
		7	9	2	5

Of the 10 deaths from Tuberculosis three had not been notified. Eleven cases were admitted for Sanatorium treatment.

Four cases were living in shelters.

Three cases notified in 1923 died during the year and three cases notified in previous years died.

In all notified cases the houses were visited and inspected for defects which would be liable to be injurious to health and the Phthisis cases were supplied with disinfectants and given circulars containing advice as to infection, fresh air, etc. In fatal cases the houses have been disinfected with Formalin gas and spray and the bedding removed for steam disinfection. This is also done when a patient has been removed to the Sanatorium.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year 49 samples of water were analysed from the following parishes: Barnby (2), Belton (2), Blundeston (1), Bradwell (7), Burgh Castle (1), Carlton Colville (9), Herringfleet (7), Hopton (1), Kessingland (4), Mutford (4), Oulton (4), Pakefield (2), Rushmere (1), and Somerleyton (1).

Of those 49 samples, 25 were from old wells and 24 from new wells. Of the old wells, 14 were reasonably fit and 11 wanted cleaning. Orders were issued in 10 cases, and nine of those were complied with. In the remaining case a small holding under the County Council, a pony was stabled near the well and until the pony was removed it was little use cleaning the well.

Of the 24 samples from new wells 13 were reasonably fit and 11 were not suitable for drinking purposes. Of those 7 were tried again and three proved satisfactory and one was improved.

In order that there may be no delay from this cause in tenants getting into the houses, the Council in several cases permitted the house to be occupied if the landlord could produce evidence that the tenant had a right to a temporary supply at a reasonable distance.

Under Section 6, of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, fifteen certificates have been issued for new houses: Bradwell (5), Carlton Colville (3), Kessingland (1), Herringfleet (3), Mutford (2), and Somerleyton (1).

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

At Kessingland the sewage works continue to act in a satisfactory manner.

At Pakefield two filter beds were cleaned out and the capacity of the detritus tanks has been considerably increased which it is hoped will improve the effluent.

After the sewage has passed through the filter beds it is subjected to land filtration but part of this land is so low lying that there is not enough depth of soil to clarify the effluent and the other part is used as allotments and the result is not always satisfactory.

The effluent flows into Kirkley Run Dyke which has been kept clear of weeds but it is a slow-running stream without a large volume of water and unless the effluent is fairly good it is liable to become offensive in hot weather.

At Corton the outfall to the sea has done its work in an efficient manner.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are two in the district one a fat and bone boiling establishment and the other a fish products factory.

The latter has been shut down during the year and the former has been carried on without nuisance.

SCHOOLS.

Four schools were closed during the year to prevent spread of infectious disease. They were as follows :—

Kessingland Upper School, closed for Measles from July 24th, till after Summer holidays.

Kessingland Beach School, closed for Measles from September 4th, to 17th.

Pakefield Junior School closed for Measles, from September 24th, to October 15th.

Mutford School closed for Influenza Colds from December 4th, to 17th.

HOUSING.

The district is still suffering from a shortage of houses. This can be proved by the fact that three cases of over-crowding were reported during the year. They were abated after some delay owing to the lack of suitable accommodation, in one case only after the threat of an Ejectment Order.

The Closing Orders were issued against the occupation of two unsuitable habitations, one was an old shed formerly used as a stable and the other was an old carpenter's workshop. The latter case in the end had to be brought before the Justices for an Ejectment Order which was granted to become operative at the end of two months and by that time the family had been housed in an old army hut.

Plans for 103 dwelling houses have been passed during the year, but three were cancelled later. Nevertheless 100 houses is a most satisfactory figure and is more than three times greater than any number passed in any one of the previous ten years.

Without doubt the Housing Act of 1923, which offers a subsidy of £6 per annum for 20 years for a house of a certain superficial area, has been of the greatest assistance in stimulating the building of houses.

Under this Act, 31 plans have been put forward and they are of a useful type of house which can be let at a reasonable rent for working-class people.

They are situated in the following parishes :—

Bradwell (19), Pakefield (8), Carlton Colville (2), Oulton (1), and Belton (1).

Of the remaining houses 13 are timber constructed buildings, five are existing structures converted to dwellings, and four are converted railway carriages.

Defective houses dealt with during the year have chiefly suffered from dampness, defective lighting and ventilation; also defects in closets, dustbins, and drains. In all cases the landlords either carried out the work or had made a start by the end of the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

At the end of the year there were 50 on the Register, as compared with 52 last year. One was found to be without proper sanitary convenience, which is being attended to, otherwise they were satisfactory.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS.

On the Registers there are 102 wholesale purveyors of milk and 89 retail purveyors. Of those 16 were new applications to register. Five notices were issued and complied with.

It has not been found necessary to stop the sale of milk on account of infectious disease, although one consignment of milk to a neighbouring town was stopped on account of suspected infection, the matter was cleared up on closer investigation.

No complaints have been received as to the quality of the milk.

The taking of samples for analysis is done under the administration of the County Council and so also are samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. In neither case have I heard of any complaints.

No cattle have been slaughtered under the Tuberculosis (Cattle) Order 1913.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1922, no applications have been received for the sale of "graded" milk.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 18 licensed premises in the district all of which are kept in a satisfactory condition.

They are situated in the following parishes :—

Carlton Colville (3), Barnby (1), Pakefield (1), Kessingland (2), Blundeston (2), Somerleyton (2), Herringfleet (1), Belton (1), Bradwell (2), Lound (1), Flixton (1), and Burgh Castle (1).

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The Staff consists of

Medical Officer of Health.
Sanitary Inspector.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Infectious Diseases, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever are admitted to the Oulton Isolation Hospital, where there are 16 beds and 4 cots.

Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, and Maternity and Child Welfare are administered by the County Council.

A Joint Smallpox Hospital is situated at Carlton Colville and shared with the Borough of Lowestoft.

Midwives—There are five living in the district who notified their intention to practice, three of whom are district nurses.

Institutional provision for unmarried mothers is provided at Oulton Infirmary.

Ambulance facilities (1) for infectious cases.—A motor-ambulance is kept at the Isolation Hospital and a horse-ambulance is kept at the Smallpox Hospital for smallpox cases.

A Red Cross ambulance kept at Lowestoft is available for non-infectious and accident cases ; also a private firm in Lowestoft have a motor ambulance for hire.

LABORATORY WORK.

Pathological and Bacteriological work is carried out at the County Hall, Ipswich.

A supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin is stored in every parish where it is immediately available for medical practitioners and was used on two occasions during the year.

The list of Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, and Local Regulations is the same as last year. The Building Bye-laws, are being revised.

OULTON ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

On January 1st, there were two cases in Hospital from 1922. One Scarlet Fever and one Diphtheria, both from the Rural District.

During the year 28 cases were admitted
26 cases from the Rural District,
1 from the Wangford Rural District, and
1 from the Loddon and Clavering Rural District.

The 26 cases from the Rural District were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever 17, (1 notified last year.)
Diphtheria 8
Enteric Fever 1 ? (for observation).

From Wangford Rural District, 1 Scarlet Fever.

From Loddon and Clavering Rural District, 1 Scarlet Fever.

MAINTENANCE.

The Scarlet Fever cases had 1021 days maintenance, those from the Rural District 936 days, those from Wangford Rural District 44 days, and from Loddon and Clavering Rural District, 41 days.

The Diphtheria cases all from the Rural District had 268 days maintenance.

The supposed Enteric Fever case had 10 days maintenance.

The total number treated during the year was 28, of those 26 were discharged, one case sent in as Diphtheria died from Sinusitis, and one case of Diphtheria from the Rural District remained in Hospital at the end of the Year.

The average daily number of patients was 3.55, from the Rural District 3.32, from Wangford Rural District, 0.12 and from Loddon and Clavering Rural District, 0.11.

The old circulating tank on the disinfector was condemned, by the boiler insurance company and was replaced by a new one. The motor ambulance has been provided with side-curtains for the drivers seat, and a small fire extinguisher, and continues to work in a satisfactory manner.

I have to thank all the Officials with whom I have come in contact for the kindness and courtesy they have shown in assisting me.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

LAURENCE GIBSON.

Oulton Broad,
Lowestoft.
March 22nd, 1924.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
OULTON BROAD.

*To The Chairman and Members of the Mutford and Lothingland
Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In submitting my Annual Report, for the year ending December, 31st, 1923, I thank your Council, the M.O.H. and your Clerk for the invaluable support which has at all times been given me in the carrying out of my various duties.

SCAVENGING at Kessingland and Pakefield has been carried out satisfactorily having regard to disadvantages always evident in night operations. The duties appertaining to the work have been increased owing to the recent unfavourable weather ; complaints have however been very few and of a minor nature.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, of which there are 50 on the Register, as compared with 52 last year, have all been kept in good order and condition as regards drainage and cleansing ; one (Carpenter's shop) was found to be without a suitable closet and other sanitary convenience ; the defects are being remedied. There is no over-crowding in any of the workshops in the district.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES, as in previous years, have received my careful and frequent inspection and supervision. I am pleased to report that wholesalers and retailers in the district realise the importance of " clean milk " and all appear pleased to carry out any improvements which I find necessary ; one new cowshed has been built, and complies with all requirements ; two or three other cowsheds have been greatly improved structurally during the year ; all have been kept reasonably clean.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—There are 18 in your district, as against 16 last year ; these are all licensed or registered ; limewashing and cleansing receives regular and careful attention by the proprietors.

KNACKER'S SLAUGHTERHOUSE.—The only one is at Bradwell, and is conducted in a most satisfactory manner.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—There are two in the district, viz., Fat and Bone Works at Oulton, and Fish Products Works at Gislesham ; the latter has been closed down during the whole of the year, consequently there has been no need for frequent inspection. The Oulton Works is conducted satisfactorily and in the least possible offensive manner ; no complaints have been received respecting these Works.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.—During the past year there have been (approximately) 8900 rats destroyed ; it is difficult to estimate as to the number killed (since your Council do not reward those who destroy rats). The above figures do not, I am sure, represent anything like the total number of rats destroyed, and are in my opinion unsatisfactory in-as-much as many persons do not keep any record of destroyed rats, hence it is impossible for me to make a correct report ; I am however satisfied to note that rats are continually being destroyed throughout your district, and that they are much less numerous than prior to 1919 Act.

RENTS RESTRICTION, ETC., ACT.—No action has been necessary under the Act.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER (ANIMALS) ACT, 1913.—There have been no suspected cases, or inspections made.

ZYMOTIC.—Infectious diseases have been comparatively few (24) cases only having been removed to the Isolation Hospital—five fewer than last year.

WATER SAMPLES.—Twenty-five from old wells, and twenty-four from new wells were delivered to the M.O.H. for analysis ; several wells have been cleaned out and repaired where necessary.

COMPLAINTS.—(6) received, were fewer than last year, of a minor nature, and were dealt with promptly and effectually.

OVERCROWDING.—Three cases were discovered and abated during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

T. WOOD.

Sanitary, Etc., Inspector.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1923.

Factories, Workshops, Lavatories, Workplaces, and Home-workers inspected	...	...	...	...	...	50
Home-workers	...	...	...	There are none.		

DEFECTS FOUND.

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	0
Want of drainage	...	...	...	...	...	0
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	...	1
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshop Act	...	...	...	...	...	0

WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES ON REGISTER AT THE END OF 1923.

Cobblers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Paintshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smithies	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Brickyards (F.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cycle Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foundries (F.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat and Bone Works (F.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fruit Preserving Works (F.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Monumental Masons	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pattern Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

RURAL DISTRICT.

Houses and premises inspected under Public Health Acts	2,367
Drinking*water supplies inspected	... .. 49
Houses and premises inspected under Housing and Town- Planning Acts	... .. 6
Houses inspected under Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920	... .. 1

Houses and premises demolished under Housing and Town-Planning Acts	...	...	...	...	...	0
Houses rebuilt under Housing and Town-Planning Acts	...	...	...	...	...	0
Closing Orders issued under H. and T.P. Act, 1909	...	...	...	...	...	2
Intimation Notices served and complied with	...	...	...	...	...	14
Statutory Notices served and complied with	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	...	75
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	6
Summonses heard before Justices	...	...	...	...	...	1
Earth closets converted into pail closets with fly-proof covers	...	...	...	...	...	60
Pail closets converted into <i>water</i> closets	...	...	...	...	...	0
Galvanised iron closet pails provided	...	...	...	...	...	90
Galvanised iron dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	40
Choked and defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	22
From deposits of fish offal	...	...	...	...	...	0
From deposits of other offensive matter	...	...	...	...	...	4
From insanitary closets	...	...	...	...	...	5
Closets demolished and rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	5
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	3

THE DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885 AND

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922

Number of Cowkeepers, Dairymen, and Wholesale Purveyors of Milk on the Register	...	...	...	...	...	102
Number of Retail Purveyors of Milk on the Register	...	...	...	...	...	89
Number of visits made to Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	196
Number of notices issued under Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops Orders	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of applications to be registered under Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops Orders	...	...	...	...	...	16

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1913 (ANIMALS).

Number of inspections	0
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

WATER SAMPLES FOR ANALYSIS.

Number of samples taken, and delivered to the M.O.H. for analysis (from old wells)	...	...	...	...	...	25
From new wells	...	...	...	...	...	24

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Number visited and inspected	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of Knacker's Slaughterhouses visited and inspected	...	...	...	...	...	1

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

Number of bakehouses inspected	...	...	...	...	6
Number of blacksmith's shops inspected	...	...	...	...	10
Number of carpenter's shops inspected (and wheelwrights)	...	...	...	...	12
Number of boot repairing shops inspected	...	...	...	...	5
Number of brickyards (F.) inspected	...	...	...	...	2
Number of paintshops inspected	...	...	...	...	2
Number of saddlers' and cycle repairing shops inspected	...	...	...	...	5
Number of dressmaker's workshops inspected	...	...	...	...	1
Number of plumbers' workshops inspected	...	...	...	...	2
Number of foundries (F.) inspected	...	...	...	...	1
Number of fat and bone works (F.) inspected	...	...	...	...	1
Number of fruit preserving works (F.) inspected	...	...	...	...	1
Number of monumental masons' works inspected	...	...	...	...	1
Number of pattern-makers' workshops inspected	...	...	...	...	1

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Number (approximate) of rats destroyed during the year	8900
--	------

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms disinfected with Formalin gas and spray subsequent to infectious disease	...	...	...	45
Number of visits made to infected houses	...	...	...	69
Number of patients removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	25
Number of persons suffering from Phthisis, etc., supplied with disinfectants and literature	...	...	...	6
Number of articles of clothing and bedding disinfected (in lots) by steam	...	...	...	48

(Signed)

THOS. WOOD, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector.

January 15th, 1924.

APPENDIX.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	28,171
Population (1923)	...	...	...	...	...	11,910
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	2,865
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	2,860
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£65,431
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£273

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

			Total.	Males.	Females.		
Births	Legitimate	...	218	112	106	Birth-rate	19.23
	Illegitimate	...	11	6	5		
Deaths	...	...	111	55	56	Death-rate	9.32
Number of women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth				from sepsis ...		...	0
				,, other causes			3
Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births							43.67
			Legitimate 9, Illegitimate 1—Total 10.				
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				...	...		1
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)							0
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)							1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease.	Total Cases notified.		Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	0		0	0
Diphtheria	7		7	0
Scarlet Fever	16		15	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	2		0	0
Puerperal Fever	1		0	0
Pneumonia	3		0	0
Other diseases generally notifiable	2	Erysipelas	0	0
,, ,, notifiable locally	2	Chickenpox	0	0
Tuberculosis :—				
(a) Pulmonary	Males	7	3	0
	Females	9	2	2
	Total	16	5	2
(b) Non-pulmonary	Males	2	0	0
	Females	5	0	1
	Total	7	0	1

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Notified	CASES		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Treated At Home	Treated In Hospital				
1	0	1	1	0	0	0

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	100
(b) With State assistance under Housing Acts, 1919 or 1923.	...	...	...	...	...
(i) By the Local Authority,				...	...	0
(ii) By other bodies or persons,				...	...	31

I—Unfit Dwelling-houses.

Inspection.

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2367
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses inspected and recorded under Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	0
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	16

II—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in con- sequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	62
--	--	----

III—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Sec. 28, of the Housing Town Planning Act, 1919.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :— (a) by owners	2
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	0
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	5
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :— (a) by owners	4
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	0

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18, of Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

(1)	Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	0
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0